

however still persist. The collecting of shells was carried out over a period of several years mostly in the county park system. The largest park is Watchung Reservation with 1946 acres.

Major collecting sites: Bryant Park Pond, Warinanco Park Lake, Lake Surprise, Watchung Reservation, Black Brook, Rahway River, Nomahegan Park, Galloping Hill Park and Tuscan Dairy Farm.

Specimens have been deposited with The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum.

I wish to thank Dr. Charles B. Wurtz and Dr. J. P. E. Morrison, Associate Curator of Mollusks, U. S. National Museum, for assistance in identifying the material.

Terrestrial Mollusks: *Succinea ovalis* Say. *Vallonia pulchella* (Müller). *Cionella lubrica* (Müller). *Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller). *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say). *Oxychilus cellarius* (Müller). *Helicodiscus parallelus* (Say.) *Mesodon thyroidus* (Say). *Triodopsis tridentata* (Say). *Triodopsis albolabris* (Say). *Anguispira alternata* (Say). *Mesomphix cupreus* (Rafinesque). *Oxyloma effusa subeffusa* Pilsbry.

Aquatic Mollusks: *Helisoma anceps* (Menke). *Helisoma trivolvis* (Say). *Viviparus malleatus* (Reeve). *Campeloma decisum* (Say). *Physa heterostropha* (Say). *Lymnaea palustris* (Müller). *Lymnaea parva* Lea. *Lymnaea humilis* Say. *Pseudosuccinea columella* (Say). *Planorbula armigera* (Say). *Menetus dilatatus* (Gould). *Sphaerium transversum* (Say). *Anodonta cataracta* Say.

REFERENCES

- ALEXANDER, ROBERT C. 1952. *Nautilus*, 66 (2): 54-59.
 PILSBRY, HENRY A. 1939-48. *Land Mollusca of North America*, etc. Vols. 1 and 2, Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 2006 pp.
 QUAKENBUSH, GRANVILLE A. 1955. Bulletin 775, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University.

PUBLICATION DATES OF TROSCHEL'S "DAS GEBISS DER SCHNECKEN"

BY ROBERT ROBERTSON

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy

Das / Gebiss der Schnecken / zur / Begründung einer Natürlichen Classification / untersucht von / Dr. F. H. Troschel, which

appeared in Berlin from 1856 to 1893, is the largest comparative study of molluscan radulae ever published. The basis of our modern classification of gastropods rests in part on this monumental work. Troschel introduced a few new generic and sub-generic names in the book, and in a very few cases may have made valid subsequent selections of generic types. The main criticism that should be made is that conchologists have to rely entirely on Troschel's identifications, for no shells were figured. Troschel died in 1882, and the last two parts of vol. 2 were written and illustrated by J. Thiele. For an obituary of Troschel, see H. Von Dechen. 1883. *Correspondenzblatt* no. 1, naturhist. Vereines d. preussischen Rheinlande u. Westfalens. Bonn. [In] *Verhandlungen*, 40, pp. 35-54.

Since the dates of publication of the various parts of *Das Gebiss der Schnecken* cannot be determined from the book itself, and are not readily available elsewhere, the following collation has been prepared.

Part	Pages	Plates	Date
VOL. 1			
1	1-72	1-4	1856
2	73-112	5-8	1857
3	113-152	9-12	1858
4	153-196	13-16	1861
5	197-252	17-20	1863
	i-viii		1863
VOL. 2			
1	1-48	1-4	Dec. 1865
2	49-96	5-8	Dec. 1867
3	97-132	9-12	1869
4	133-180	13-16	1875
5	181-216	17-20	Sept. 18, 1878
6	217-246	21-24	Sept. 2, 1879
7	249-334	25-28	1891 (by Thiele)
8	337-409	29-32	1893 (by Thiele)

Title and i-ix.

1893

Wrappers to parts 1 and 2 are dated 1866 and 1868.

Pages 247-248 and 335-336 omitted.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Copy in MCZ library with original wrappers to vol. 2 and MS bibliographic notes.

Reviews in *Malak. Blätt.* (1). 3, pp. 251-255, 1857; 4, pp. 223-225, 1857; 5, pp. 232-234, 1858; 8, pp. 113-117, 1861; 10, pp. 240-244, 1863.
Zoological Record (Mollusca) for 1865, 1867.

THEODORE THOMAS DRANGA 1901-1956

On October 29, 1956, Theodore T. Dranga died suddenly at Mahe, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. He was nearing the finish of a trip of several months, covering the Canary Islands, Coast of Spain, Mediterranean, the western part of the Indian Ocean and South Africa, the last fields in the world where he had not previously collected mollusks.

He was born August 19, 1901, in Hilo, Hawaii, the son of Helen Thomas Dranga, born in England; and Thomas A. Dranga, born in California. He and his parents lived near the ocean, and naturally he learned to swim and dive when very young, and became almost semi-amphibious; often spending the major portion of the day in the water, collecting shells and corals. Ted, as he is known by collectors all over the world, was first known as "The Coral Man" of Honolulu, having collected a number of rare species among the caves around the Hawaiian Islands, and later, in other spots of the world. He also collected sea shells, and one day, when about twelve, his Mother took him to call upon Mr. Ditlev D. Thaanum to see his shells, and after that, whenever he found a new shell, he went to Mr. Thaanum for identification. He had a brilliant scientific mind, and learned rapidly the Latin names of the corals and mollusks. He also developed an excellent knowledge of botany and ornithology. In fact, he was called a Nature Boy, in fact and in practice.

In 1924, after the tutelage of Mr. Thaanum, he went to work as collector and cataloguer for the Bishop Museum and went on an Expedition to the line islands, Howland and Baker, etc., and made several trips with the Tanager Expedition to the outlying Hawaiian Islands, to Laysan, Gardner and other good collecting areas. In 1925 he accompanied Dr. Cooke on a long trip to Samoa, collecting land shells, and afterwards did considerable